

ded than at this time to thwart all attempts at unconstitutional legislation, and to successfully resist aggression. *Prudent and politic*, indeed, would it be for the cause of Free Soil and Abolition, if it were possible that the Administration could induce Mr. Calhoun to accept this mission. *Prudent and politic* would this *ruse de guerre* be to render powerless and unavailable this strong tower of defence in this our utmost hour of need. *Prudent and politic*, to bind with the silken cords of diplomacy, at the Court of St. James, that giant intellect and master-spirit of Democracy and Free Trade! *Prudent and politic*, to remove from the theatre of action the unflinching champion of constitutional rights, when that sacred instrument is assailed by the Free Soil legions, and an attempt to undermine its strongest pillars about to be made by the Whig party. Yes, it would be a master-stroke of political diplomacy to accomplish these things. But however favorably such a suggestion might be received by Northern politicians or discontented elites, we opine that the Court of St. James, and all the other courts of Europe tacked on to it, would, at this time, be but a poor temptation to seduce Mr. Calhoun from the nobler paths of duty and patriotism.

IMPORTANT BRITISH CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January, 1849.
Her Majesty's government have frequently had occasion to instruct her Majesty's representatives in various foreign States, to make earnest and friendly, but not authoritative representations in support of the unsatisfied claims of British subjects who are holders of public bonds and money securities of those States.

As some misconception appears to exist in some of those states with regard to the just right of her Majesty's government to interfere authoritatively, if it should think fit to do so, in support of those claims, I have to inform you, as the representative of her Majesty in one of those states against which British subjects have such claims, that it is for the British government entirely a question of discretion, and by no means a question of international right, whether they should or should not make this matter the subject of diplomatic negotiation. If the question is to be considered simply in its bearing upon international right, there can be no doubt whatever, of the perfect right which the government of every country possesses to take up, as a matter of diplomatic negotiation, any well founded complaint which any of its subjects may prefer against the government of another country, or any wrong which from such foreign government those subjects may have sustained; and if the government of one country is entitled to demand redress for any one individual among its subjects who may have a just but unsatisfied pecuniary claim upon the government of another country, the right so to require redress cannot be diminished merely because the extent of the wrong is increased, and because, instead of there being one individual claiming a comparatively small sum, there are a great number of individuals to whom a very large amount is due.

It is, therefore, simply a question of discretion with the British government whether this matter should or should not be taken up by diplomatic negotiation, and the decision of that question of discretion, turns entirely upon British and domestic considerations.

It has hitherto been thought by the successive governments of Great Britain undesirable that British subjects should invest their capital in loans to foreign governments, instead of employing it in profitable undertakings at home; and with a view to discourage hazardous loans to foreign governments who may be either unable or unwilling to pay the stipulated interest thereupon, the British government has hitherto thought it the best policy, to abstain from taking up, as international questions, the complaints made by British subjects against foreign governments in regard to such pecuniary transactions.

For the British government has considered that the losses of imprudent men, who have placed mistaken confidence in the good faith of foreign governments, would prove a salutary warning to others, and would prevent any other foreign loans from being raised in Great Britain except by governments of known good faith and of ascertained solvency. But nevertheless, it might happen that the loss occasioned to British subjects by the nonpayment of interest upon loans made by them to foreign governments might become so great that it would be too high a price for the nation to pay for such a warning as the future, and in such a state of things it might become the duty of the British government to make these matters the subject of diplomatic negotiation.

In any conversation which you may hereafter hold with the minister upon this subject, you will not fail to communicate to them the views which her Majesty's government entertain thereupon, as set forth in this despatch. I am, &c.,
PALMERSTON.

A New Orleans paper advertisers for sale one "undivided half of a negro."

GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.—The meeting of the Stockholders of the Greenville and Columbia Rail Road Company yesterday was a large and respectable one. The President, Judge O'Neill presided, and the Reports of the President and Chief Engineer, both highly interesting papers, were read to the Stockholders.

It appears from those reports that the Road will be completed and in operation 25 miles from Columbia to the crossing of Broad River by the first of January next, and that the Bridge over Broad River will be complete by the same time. Such rapid progress shows that those who have the affairs of the Company in hand, have "put their shoulder to the wheel" in earnest and the enterprise is bound to go on. A Committee was appointed to examine into and report on the two Reports to an adjourned meeting of the Stockholders this day.

A Committee was also appointed to nominate Officers for the ensuing year.

All interested in this valuable enterprise seem to be in high spirits, and sanguine of success—they have every cause to be so! and the best wishes of our citizens attend them in their efforts to link the Upper and Middle country together by iron bands.—*Columbia Telegraph*.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The Legislature of Michigan, before its adjournment, adopted the following joint resolutions, submitted by the Hon. E. G. Berry, of the Senate, relative to Slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia;

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that the existence of Slavery and the Slave trade at the seat of our National Government "is an evil of serious magnitude, which greatly impairs the prosperity and happiness of the District, and casts the reproach of inconsistency upon the free institutions established among us."

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to urge the passage of a law that shall put an end to the Slavery in the District of Columbia without delay, and also provide for ascertaining the views of the people of said District upon the question of the entire abolition of Slavery therein.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The vote on their adoption stood, in the Senate, yeas 17, nays 5—in the House, yeas 37, nays 9.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—NARROW ESCAPE.—A most ingenious and dastardly attempt was made on Friday to destroy the life of Thomas Warner, Esq., by an infernal machine. It appears that on Thursday night, in the absence of Mr. W., a man, whom the family supposed black, called at his house and left for him a package, marked "confidential." On Friday, at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. W. returned and found the package, which he immediately began to unwrap. It was a small mahogany box with a sliding top. From a description of the man who brought it, and his manner at the time, a suspicion arose in the mind of Mr. W. that a. l. was not right, and he used great caution in removing the top of the box. The family were seated at dinner at the time, but Mr. W. discovering a flame, gave the alarm, and the family, with himself, instantly fled. Scarce had they escaped from the room when the explosion took place, destroying every thing around, and setting fire to the house. As soon as the fire was extinguished, it was found that the table upon which the box sat was broken, the walls torn down, and the partition separating the room from the hall, moved from its proper position several inches. The front windows of the basement were destroyed, and an engraving of Washington p. reed by a shot, which was buried an inch into the wall. A canister, which had contained the charge, was found upon the floor, but the box was blown to atoms. The canister was marked "Hazard's Canister Powder." The supposition is, that upon the inside of the lid of the box was a piece of sandpaper, which came into contact with friction matches, by which the explosion was set off; but there are chemicals which would produce the same cause as soon as exposed to the air. Suspicion has already fastened upon an individual who holds high position in the wealthy circles of the city, and every means will be used to probe the matter and bring the offender to justice. The members of the bar have determined to offer a large reward for the apprehension and conviction of the man or men who would thus invent a plan by which to destroy life. Should this remain in mystery, the life of no man is secure, for at any time a package directed to him would be opened without thought, and in an instant his body blown to pieces.—*N. Y. Herald*.

CONSUL TO LIVERPOOL.

The New York Mirror says, that among the other rumors floating about of appointments, is one that has sufficient con-

sistency to be believed in, of the appointment of a son of Mr. Crittenden to the Consulship at Liverpool. Ex-Governor Kent, of Maine, was also an applicant for this lucrative office.

CHOLERA IN TEXAS.

Extract of a letter, received at this place, from Texas:—*Pendleton Messenger*.

LAREDO, April 5, 1849.

I have time but to say that I am well. The Cholera is raging—ten deaths today. I have thought it best to write, as you would be uneasy at my silence.—This week there was a grand procession escorting the "host." Before nearly all the houses was placed a table, in the middle of the street, covered with the hand damask table cloths, and ornamented with flowers and burning candles! On each of these, the image, (Christ with his cross), rested, while the whole population knelt and responded to the priest! The effect of the numerous voices, answering, "ora pro nobis," was thrilling! The poor people have a full faith of the potency of the cross to stop the disease; and it will have the effect to relieve their fears. In 1833 the Cholera lasted twenty days and was stopped by a similar procession! It is twenty days since the Dragoons arrived here with the disease; but it did not spread for some days after.

*Lord have mercy on us.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Greensboro' Beacon gives a gloomy account of the prospect of wheat in its section of Alabama. In addition, it remarks, to the destruction by the frosts of last week of all cotton up, and most of the early corn, we regret to learn that the wheat was also measurably destroyed. In the black lands, we understand that the crop was entirely destroyed. This is quite a heavy loss, as the wheat crop in this section was not only larger this spring than usual, but remarkably promising. We have heard of one crop—and we presume that there were many others quite as good—that promised a yield of 25 to 35 bushels to the acre.

EMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—Twenty-two thousand four hundred and fifty emigrants arrived at the port of New-York during the month of April—one thousand and one hundred and ninety arrived on Tuesday last.

A WORLD ON FIRE.—Lieut. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, Washington, says in a late address: "It may be that there is now, at this very time, in the firmament above, a world on fire. Argus, a well known star in the Southern Hemisphere, has suddenly blazed forth, and from a star of the second or third magnitude, now glares with the brilliancy of the first."

THE CITADEL AND CADETS.—The State Citadel is now in a course of repair and improvement. Another story is to be added to the building, in order to give more accommodation to the inmates, which will doubtless add much to the appearance of the building.

While these improvements are going on the Cadets are regularly encamped on the green in front of the Citadel, performing their duty with all the regularity and precision of old soldiers. Their tents are comfortable, and the hardy youths, with ruddy faces, and sturdy forms appear to delight in the arduous services of the camp.—*Char. Courier*.

MATRIMONY.—On the 28th ult. a man named Newkirk, living about fifteen miles from Louisville, shot his own mother, nearly a hundred years old. After the perpetration of the deed he re-loaded his gun, and with fierce threats, ordered a little negro boy about twelve years old to shoot him. The boy fired the gun, but purposely missed him. Newkirk whipped the boy terribly and then sent for a neighbor to whom he remarked—"I have shot my mother—do you think they will hang me?" He soon afterwards disappeared, and, at the last accounts, all the efforts of the officers of justice to find him had been unsuccessful. His neighbors generally think that he is insane.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two men in this District, says the last Edgefield Advertiser, by the name of Webb and Attaway, while turkey hunting a few days since, before the break of day, without each other's knowledge happened to take their stand in the same wood. Mistaking each other's yelp, for the yelping of a turkey. Attaway quietly and on all-fours advanced towards Webb, who, being unable in the early twilight of the morning to distinguish him, discharged his gun which emptied its contents into the face and breast of Attaway—causing almost instant death.

GRAND INDIAN COUNCIL.—It is stated that a grand council of Prairie Indians, inhabiting the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Indian country west of Missouri and Arkansas, is to be held this summer. Its object is believed to be in reference to the new movements in California and New Mexico, consequent upon the change in government title, and the discovery of the precious metals in California. The Little Rock (Ark.) Democrat urges the government to take measures to extend to emigrants on the prairies and the dwellers on the frontiers of the bordering States, the protection of a strong military force.

MARRIED,
On the 26th ult. by Rev. J. L. Kennedy, Dr. J. W. EARLE to Miss ELIZA ANN eldest daughter of Maj. W. L. Keith, all of this Village.

On the 7th instant by A. Alexander, Esq., Mr. G. W. A. SMITH to Miss MARTHA JANE, daughter of John G. Mauldin, all this District.

Also on the 15th instant by Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, Mr. HENRY R. HUGHES to Miss ELIZABETH F. DENDY, daughter of James H. Dendy deceased, all of this District.

With this notice we received a delightful slice of the Bride's Cake. A happy life and prosperity to the young couple, say we.

OBITUARY.

Died at his residence in the upper part of this District yesterday morning, Mr. ELISHA LEE, aged about 83 years.

Religious Notice.

A Communion meeting will be held at this place embracing the fourth Sabbath instant, commencing on Friday evening, at early candle light.

Sons of Temperance.

Capt. E. M. KEITH will deliver an address on the subject of the Organization of the order of the Sons of Temperance, in the Court House on Monday evening the 28th instant at 7 1-2 o'clock, to which the public are invited.

M. M. NORTON, R. S.
May 18, 1849. 1 2t

Dr. J. N. Lawrence.

Will attend punctually to all calls in the line of his profession. Unless absent on professional business, he may be found at his Office, or his private residence in the Village. He also, has on hand a general assortment of medicines which he will furnish to customers at reduced prices.

Pickens C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1. 1t

Notice.

I Mary Rogers, the wife of James Rogers, who is a farmer, residing in Pickens District, So. Ca., on Little River, do hereby give notice of my intention to trade as a sole trader, and to exercise all the privileges of a Free Dealer, after the expiration of one month from this date.

MARY ROGERS.
May 18, 1849. 1 1m

SHERIFF'S SALES.

PICKENS DISTRICT.
BY VIRTUE OF WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS TO ME DIRECTED.

Will be sold before the Court House in this District, within the legal hours on the first Monday and Tuesday in June next.

180 Acres of Land, lying on the waters of Twelve Mile, adjoining lands of James Porter and others, sold as the property of Isaac Murphree at the suit of W. D. Steele.

200 Acres of Land, on Eighteen Mile Creek, adjoining Aaron Boggs and others, whereon Jarrett Evatt now lives, levied on as the property of Thomas H. Gaines, at the suit of William Boggs, holder.

One two horse Wagon and Gear, one sorrel Horse, and one bay Horse, levied on as the property of John M. Phillips, at the suit of W. D. Keith.

Also, 200 Acres of Land, adjoining lands of Mary Clayton and others, lying on waters of Eastatoe, levied on as the property of A. Aiken, at the suit of W. D. Steele and others.

Also, one box of Silver Ware, levied on as the property of Absalom Hyde, at the suit of W. D. Steele.

Conditions cash,—purchasers to pay for Titles.

J. A. DOYLE, s. r. d.
Sheriff's Office, }
May 9, 149. }

Executive Department.

CHARLESTON, April 19, 1849.
THE party claiming a requisition on the Governor of any State, should transmit the following papers: Affidavit before a Magistrate, setting forth the facts of the case; the Magistrate's warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive; certificate of the Clerk of the Court that— is a Magistrate; and certificate of one of the Judges that— is a Clerk of the Court.

By order of the Governor.
B. T. WATTS, Executive Sec'y.
May 18, 1849. 1 3w.

Every paper in the State will copy three times.

Executive Department.

CHARLESTON, April 19, 1849.
EVERY application for pardon should be accompanied by a copy of the Indictment, the Verdict of the Jury, the Sentence and Report of the presiding Judge, and the opinion of the Court of Appeals, when the case has been carried to that tribunal.

By order of the Governor.
B. T. WATTS, Executive Sec'y.
May 18, 1849. 1 3w.

Every paper in the State will copy three times.

JAMES V. TRIMMIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SPARTANBURG, C. H., S. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Union, Spartanburg and Greenville.

All business committed to his care will receive prompt and faithful attention.

REFERENCES:
Hon. D. WALLACE, Union, S. C.
T. O. P. VERNON, C. E. S. D., Spartanburg, S. C.
May 18, 1849. 1-4t

Look Before You Leap!!

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for any or all of certain notes given by myself to James H. Reeder, being six in number, dated January 8, 1849. The first due the 25th of December, 1850, and each of the others due on the same day of each succeeding year; each given for seventy one dollars and forty cents (\$71 40), as I do not intend to pay the same, unless compelled by law,—the consideration for which said notes were given, has in part failed.

THOMAS A. YOW.
May 12, 1849. 1 4t

New Store.

BENSON & TAYLOR

Have just opened a fine stock of NEW GOODS, in the Store lately occupied by W. D. Steele, which they respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as their object is to sell.

Pickens, C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1 tf

COFFEE.

SOW YOUR Dimes AND REAP YOUR DOLLARS—A PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY MADE.

TEN POUNDS good RIO COFFEE will be given for One Dollar, and other Goods at corresponding prices, at the NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,

PICKENS C. H.
BENSON & TAYLOR.
Pickens C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1 tf

CHEAP GOODS.

Cheap as the Cheapest!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving at short intervals a

HANDSOME SELECTION OF
Dry Goods.

GROCERIES,
Hardware & Cutlery,
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c. &c.

All selected expressly for this market and will be sold positively as cheap as the cheapest for cash.

S. R. McFALL.
Pickens C. H., S. C. }
May 18, 1849. } 1 tf

Look at this!

The firm of Thompson & Keith having been dissolved, those indebted to it will do well to call and settle with

E. M. KEITH.
May 18, 1849. 1 4t

Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Pickens C. H., Quarter ending 31st March, 1849, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the Post-Office Department as dead letters.

Isaac Anderson, Wm. Hamilton,
Alston Beilay, Mrs. Mary C. Holland,
Mary Capehart, Henry Johns,
Richard Cottrell, Daniel Moody,
Thomas Carver, Henry Morton,
Maxwell Chastain, Daniel McKinney,
Richard Dodson, Mrs. Ann Perry,
Jacob Ellenburg, Jabel F. Parks,
John Garret, Mrs. Mary Rogers,
Jesse Hunnicutt, Rial See.

P. ALEXANDER, P. M.
May 18, 1849. 1 8t.

Citation.

WHEREAS, G. W. Taylor hath applied to me to grant him Letters of Administration, on the Estate of Joseph Taylor, late of Pickens District, deceased. The kindred and creditors are cited to appear before me on 21st instant, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal, 7th May, 1849.

W. D. STEELE, o. r. d.
Ordinary's Office, }
Pickens C. H. S. C. } 1 1t

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IS THE COMMON PLEAS
PICKENS DISTRICT.

Henry Whitmire, } Dec. in Attachment.
vs. } E. M. Keith
John Bishop. } Plffs Att'y.

The Plaintiff having this day filed his declaration in my office, and the defendant having neither wife nor attorney known to be in this State,—On motion; It is ordered, that the defendant do appear, and plead or demur to the said declaration, within a year and a day from this date, or Judgment will be entered by default.

W. L. KEITH, o. c. r.
Clerk's Office, }
May 10, 1849. } 1 1y